

## BROUGHER HAS GOOD RESERVE OF FAIR ORE

Operations Being Prosecuted Steadily on This Well Known Property.

The Brougher Divide mine is receiving thorough attention and the showing is improving as development is carried forward. In raise 503 on the 500 level there is a fine body of ore being followed, while 507 intermediate drift, 501 drift and 301 drift are all showing large bodies of low grade ore.

The production of shipping ore is being placed to one side, while all the low grade is being accumulated to be handled at the time the Tonopah Divide has erected its milling plant, or as soon as the water level has been reached in the Tonopah Divide shaft.

The outlook for the Brougher is most encouraging, and it should not be many months until substantial production will be in order.

The radio page tells about a new receiving appliance which fits over the head. The time has come, apparently, when we are to talk through our hats, and boast of it.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, in the Matter of the Estate of Carl F. Neves, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Nye, as Administrator of the Estate of Carl F. Neves, late of said county, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS having claims against said estate are required to file the same, with proper vouchers attached, with the Clerk of the Court, within forty days of the first publication of this notice.

Dated May 13, 1922.  
RAY W. PIERCE,  
Administrator.  
Date of first publication May 11, 1922.  
LOWELL DANIELS,  
Attorney for Administrator.  
M11-18-25-JL.

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### The Unique

## BONANZA NEWS IS 18 HOURS AHEAD

Morning newspapers have lost their prestige and the reader who would keep abreast of the times subscribes for the evening publications. The reason is simple. The morning sheets only publish a "rehash" of what has occurred the day previous. The world's events are transmitted by wire to the afternoon papers, 18 hours in advance of the morning publications, so why wait this long period to ascertain what is taking place in this old world. The Bonanza invites comparison, both as regards local and telegraph news.

## MISSIONS NOW CHURCH TASK, SAYS DIVINE

Should Not Center on Itself, But on a Lost World, States Dr. A. B. Curry.

(By Associated Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 18.—Missions were declared to constitute the church's principal task by Rev. Dr. A. B. Curry of Memphis, Tenn., in his sermon here today, as retiring moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States (Southern Presbyterian), at the opening of the sixty-second general assembly.

"The church's efforts," he said, "should not center on itself, but on a lost world. The church is not the end, but the means. Saving a lost world, establishing God's kingdom on earth is the end; the church is Christ's instrument for accomplishing this end. The church that fails here, fails everywhere."

"The leadership in missions belongs to Jesus Christ. But where will it lead the church to follow Him. Into the mountains, out on the plains, down in the slums of the cities, among the negroes, Indians and foreigners and across the seas 'unto the uttermost parts of the earth.'"

"All that is needed is a consecrated church that will follow leadership with joy, courage and faith." Dr. Curry said he had thought it appropriate to bring a message "in accordance with the last assembly's expressed desire that this assembly by an evangelistic and home mission assembly."

### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is herewith given that the Second Installment of State, County and Special Taxes for the year 1921, is now due and payable in legal tender, at the office of the Treasurer of Nye County, and, unless paid on or before June 5th, 1922, at 5:00 o'clock, P. M., of said date, will become delinquent, and a penalty of Ten (10) per cent, as provided by law, will be added thereto.

L. E. GLASS,  
County Treasurer of Nye County,  
M2-9-16-23-30.

## "SAND HOG" IS NOW SAFER IN BORING TUNNEL

The Health Hazards Have Been Greatly Reduced Under New Methods That Are Evolved.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The "sand hog," the toiler who delves under abnormal degrees of air pressure in the construction of tunnels or mine shafts, with tons of earth and stone and perhaps a river or a bay over his head, is safer than he used to be, according to the United States bureau of mines. Health hazards which at one time were regarded as inherent in the occupation of shaft sinking and tunneling under the high air pressures necessary to keep back the water in wet ground and quick sand, have been greatly reduced. Observations made by Dr. Edward Levy, consulting physiologist of the bureau, during the progress of tunnel work in and about New York City, indicate that the methods employed there have become so systematized and improved as almost to eliminate severe or fatal cases of compressed air illness. The results of physiological studies made by the bureau of mines in the depths of its experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa., will be utilized in the construction of the vehicular tunnels to be built under the Hudson river between New York City and New Jersey, and in the twin vehicular tunnels now under construction at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Compressed air work has assumed a place of enormous economic importance in modern engineering. Frequently deep mining operations, subaqueous tunneling and bridge building can be conducted only by the aid of compressed air. The construction of underwater tunnels or of "tubes," the principal means of intercommunication between the large business centers, as Manhattan Island and Brooklyn, would be impossible without it. The prosecution of these various activities requires the employment of numbers of men who must work under varying degrees of air pressure. The effect of compressed air upon the life, health and efficient workers becomes, therefore, of increasing importance in the study of occupational diseases and the medical problems of industries. No thorough research has been done in this field in the United States. Knowledge of the cause, character and treatment of compressed air illness is still limited to a very few physicians, and thus far little interest in the subject has been evinced by the medical profession at large.

Cassion disease, compressed air illness, or, more properly speaking, air embolism, is a condition caused by a too rapid decompression after exposure to higher pressures for a period of time. The symptoms of compressed air illness are vertigo, difficult breathing, localized pains, affections of the central nervous system and unconsciousness or collapse. The formation of gas bubbles of nitrogen in the body fluids and tissues is the accepted theory at present of the cause of cassion diseases.

In an employment as hazardous as that of a "sand hog," some attention should be paid to the class of men best fitted for it, the bureau of mines declares. Actual experience has led to the conclusion that in the selection of men the essentials are normal lungs, normal kidneys and a good heart; in the older men the blood pressure must not be high. In the selection of workmen for compressed air operations, the bureau is not sure that advanced age is quite the important factor that many writers have insisted; neither is it considered that fleshy men are unduly susceptible to compressed air illness.

Long before any great American projects requiring the use of compressed air were undertaken it was recognized that recompression was the correct treatment for compressed air illness. Experiments of previous observers have shown that when a frog was put in a chamber of air and compressed, then rapidly decompressed, a light thrown on the web of its feet and the circulation observed under a microscope, bubbles of air were visible; when the pressure was again raised to its previous height the bubbles were seen to grow smaller and disappear. These observations of a previously known physical condition indicate that recompression is the logical treatment and to obtain the best results it must be done before the bubbles of nitrogen can permanently injure the tissues.

A worker suffering from compressed air illness should be put in a medical lock and the pressure rapidly raised to that in which he had previously worked. It is a good policy to keep the patient at this pressure for a short time in order to be sure that the bubbles of nitrogen have been thoroughly compressed and again taken up by the circulation. The patient may then be decompressed again by the stage

method, except that now the time should be double in every part of the decompression. Although symptoms are frequently relieved before the pressure in which the man had worked is reached, it is safer to attain the original pressure before decompressing.

Few states have legislative measures protecting the welfare of men working in compressed air. Only three states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—have any laws regulating the hours of labor and the hygienic conditions to be observed in such work.

Technical Paper 235, "Compressed air illness and its engineering importance," which has just been published, may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

## PROLETARIANS RUSSIA GROW MOST CLANNISH

Communist Party Weeds Out Undesirables and Membership Greatly Reduced.

(By Associated Press)

MOSCOW, April 22.—(By Mail).—The communist party—the proletarian oligarchy which controls the Russian soviet government—is becoming more and more a closed corporation, as difficult of entrance as the most exclusive American club, or the higher degrees of the most secret lodges.

The party was reduced last year to about 500,000 members by a rigid combing out process under which nearly 150,000 persons were expelled for various reasons. New rules for admission to new members to the party, just adopted by the eleventh all-Russian communist congress, make it exceedingly difficult for any persons, even the working men themselves, to enter it.

Three categories of candidates are provided. The first, including actual workers and red army soldiers who are of "workmen's origin" may enter the party by decision of local committees upon the recommendation of three members of three years' party experience, but must serve a period of six months probation before being allowed to participate actively in party affairs.

The candidates from the second category, peasants and small shop or home workers who do not themselves exploit the labor of others, are admitted on the same conditions, providing the district party committees approve of them, and they must serve one year of probation.

The third category, including other persons, even those who have previously been members of other parties, must receive the recommendation of five members of five years' standing, be approved by the district committees, and serve two years' probation.

As all of the very high posts in the Russian government are held by communists and most of the more important subordinate positions are given only to party men, the provisions of this last category would serve the bar other persons, even those desiring now to enter the party, from participation in the upper circles of the government.

Persons joining the communist party must bind themselves to observe strict discipline and to model their personal lives along communist idealistic principles. They must forego religion, promise not to drink in public places and to be extremely moderate in consumption of any intoxicants anywhere. They are not to amass wealth, nor to exploit the labor of others.

## LONG WINDED PETTY CASE FINALLY ENDS

After being kept under what might practically be termed lock and key for a period of six days the jury in the case of Simi against Fabbri, returned a verdict at 11:30 o'clock last night, awarding the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$331.16. The case started on Friday morning of last week, and contrary to the usual custom prevailing in a civil case, and especially where so small an amount is involved, the court ordered the jury into the charge of a bailiff. As a result the 12 members of the jury were kept together over Sunday, as well as at all times. The case proved long, tedious and uninteresting.

This suit was started to collect upon an unpaid balance on the purchase of a carload of grapes made by defendant from the plaintiff. When the grapes were received the defendant mailed a check for what he thought they were worth, but the stipulated price was insisted upon by the plaintiff and when payment was refused, suit was instituted.

After reading the bonus bill one becomes more and more convinced that the fellow who makes out the income tax blanks had a hand in it.

## BAPTISTS GAIN MANY STUDENTS FOR MINISTRY

Nearly Thirty-Two Thousand Enrolled in Hundred and Nineteen Institutions.

(By Associated Press)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 18.—Nearly thirty-two thousand students, of whom more than thirteen thousand were men, were enrolled during the past year in the 119 educational institutions of the Southern Baptist church, according to the annual report of Dr. W. C. James, secretary of the educational board of the Southern Baptist convention here today.

Included in the enrollments were 2466 ministerial students and 2417 others preparing themselves for missionary work or other such service. Dr. James gave the property valuation of the schools as \$26,151,461, and the endowment as \$11,232,793.

The schools are distributed among the states of the Southern Baptist convention as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, Florida 1, Georgia 16, Illinois 1, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 5, Missouri 7, New Mexico 1, North Carolina 18, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 10, Tennessee 10, Texas 13 and Virginia 9.

## HOTEL SUTTER

SAN FRANCISCO

From all accounts of that Carmel duel, the hand that wields the paint brush is more mighty than that which pounds the typewriter.

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